

Forever float that standard  
Where breaks the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Chief Justice.

A call has been made upon Chief Justice Dixon, by a portion of the bar of Dane county and of Milwaukee, to become a candidate for re-election. The chief justice says he is "not unwilling to serve, if re-elected." The democratic convention to nominate a candidate meets to-morrow.

The administration has achieved a "glorious victory" in Kentucky. The democratic state convention met at Frankfort on Wednesday last, but before any important business had been transacted, the assembly was dispersed by military authority. —Rock Island Argus.

We are disposed to do our ever-copperhead neighbor of the Monitor a kindness, and we therefore call its attention to the following comments of the Chicago Journal upon the statement of the Rock Island paper. The Monitor may safely indulge even an approval of the act of Col. Gilbert without infidelity to its party allegiance, and perhaps will do so if it is not so far gone in its hostility to the administration as to condemn every act of the government in suppressing the rebellion without any reference to its character or the locale or persons of its application. The Journal says:

The Argus is either in sympathy with the notorious conspirators who assembled at Frankfort, calling themselves the "democratic state convention," or it does not know what it is talking about. The meeting of the convention at Frankfort was a conspiracy of the democratic party in that state, and it is strange that any democratic paper in Illinois, but the Chicago Times, should manifest any sympathy for them. The loyal democracy of that state have called a convention, and, when it assembles, no one will interfere with its deliberations.

When the "military authority" of the Frankfort district pronounced the convention in question a "disloyal assembly," it spoke advisedly. The design of those engaged in it was to inaugurate a scheme for voting the state over to Jeff. Davis. This is known to be a fact, and any loyal democrat in Kentucky will so inform the editor of the Argus, if he chooses to take the trouble to inquire.

The Insurrection in Poland.

We have already published some details of the insurrection in Poland. The Russian accounts report that the rebels have been crushed, but Russian official bulletins are not the most reliable in the world. —The Warsaw correspondent of the Berlin National Zeitung, writing on the 25th ult., says:

"I can only confirm my account of yesterday, that the country is in complete revolt. According to the arrangements of the revolutionary party, the outbreak was not to take place until the 1st of May, but the government themselves have hastened the catastrophe by the unhappy recruiting movement. From all parts of the country came bad reports, one following the other. In Kiele and in Siedlicz provisionsary governments are established. Fighting has taken place at many points with varied results. All the telegraphic lines are broken, and on the Warsaw and St. Petersburg and the Vienna railways, the telegraphs are torn up and carried off. On the Warsaw and St. Petersburg line the insurgents have burnt a bridge. All the lines have become insecure, and it will cost the government much trouble to become masters of the movement. The insurgents seem to be about carrying on a guerrilla warfare.

"So far, the rebels; but more important is it for the extension of the revolt, that all the landholders have declared to their peasants that they desire no rent from them, and that all the ground they build is given to them for the future. The country people now begin to waver, and at many places they already make common cause with the rebels. Altogether it is estimated that 200,000 rebels are in the country."

NO REMEDY PROPOSED.—The Washington Chronicle remarks that it must not be forgotten that in all the ravings of the sympathizers against the administration and the war, they propose no remedy; and if they hint at one, it is that the government should consent to its own dissolution, or that the loyal majority should allow the disloyal minority, which began the rebellion, to dictate the terms of peace!

ENCOURAGING.—Says a Washington correspondent: "When congress shall have adjourned since die a fortnight hence, the administration will doubtless find itself well supplied with available means; its credit sustained by increased sources of revenue, and a conscription law on its statute book which will insure the future recruitment of the army."

THE SHORTEST WAY TO PEACE.—"When our government is assailed," said the lamented Stephen A. Douglas, in his last great speech at Chicago, May 1st, 1861,—"when hostile armies are marching under rude and odious banners, the shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war." Let peace democrats put that in their pipe and smoke it.

GEN. FREMONT.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington reports that Gen. Fremont has just applied for an "active command," implying thereby that the general has hitherto been idle of his own choice. The truth is that General Fremont reported for duty immediately after he was relieved, and he has since made repeated applications for active service. —N. Y. Post.

A BRILLIANT IDEA.—Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, recently made a speech in Hartford, in which he affirmed that the war was brought on by the government sending supplies to Fort Sumter! Other copperhead sentiments were ventilated by him, ending with the declaration that the people were about to protest against executive tyranny, "if not at the ballot box, then in some other way."

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Reasonable Gathering.

The New York Evening Post states that a meeting was held in that city on Friday evening whose ostensible purpose was to consult in regard to "the diffusion of political information at the present crisis." Its real object, however, was to raise a fund for the circulation of political ignorance, and of treasonable newspapers and speeches.

The rich men of New York are to supply the money, and the reactionist editors of the World, the Express and the Journal of Commerce the brains, for an active and unscrupulous campaign against the government of the nation, and in the belief of a body of rebels now in arms. By means of ready contributions from the purses of the agents of foreign bankers, themselves the special money agents of the continental despots, from the gains of brokers who gamble in stocks or merchandise, and from the coffers of merchants who speculate on the distresses of the country, an enormous fund is to be massed, out of which purchasable and needy literary men, editors of venal newspapers, and facile orators are to be paid for undermining the confidence of the soldiers and the community in the only government it is possible for us to have for two years at least.

The conspirators mean to do "anything and everything," as one of its speakers said, to break down the loyal party of the nation, and to lead the government over, if they can, to the city gauntlet for nearly two years have been slaughtering our sons, disturbing our peace, arresting our prosperity and threatening the security of our cities and homes.

Such men as August Belmont, Morse, the telegraph man, John F. Agnew, and Curtis, the pro-slavery Boston lawyer, look part in the exercises.

It is for the authorities at Washington to say whether, or not, these conspirators shall be allowed to proceed with their programme unobscured and unhindered.

How it is done.—For several days past (says the Madison Journal) some of the democratic radicals in the assembly have been presenting petitions, from different portions of the state, against compensated emancipation and for the passage of a law prohibiting free negroes from coming into the state.

The modus operandi by which this "spontaneous movement" of the masses has been effected, is thus naively stated by the Sheboygan Journal:

"We have received from the faithful representative in this district in the Assembly, Mr. Carl Zillier, a petition to the legislature in favor of white men, and opposing the purchase and introduction of the nigger into our state, with the request that such petition be presented to the democratic club of the city for their signature. It will be presented as desired, at the next meeting, and we trust every member will sign it."

EARLY OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Present appearances seem to indicate an unusually early opening of lake navigation. There is little prospect that the already limited quantity of ice will be increased to any extent. The La Crosse Democrat it has the following in reference to the Upper Mississippi:

"We predict the river will be free from ice and steamers running by the middle of March. Of course no one will regret an early opening of the river, and the resumption of business that follows."

A REBEL GENERAL'S MANSION DESTROYED.—The mansion belonging to the rebel Gen. Stuart, situated in Chantilly, in Fairfax county, Va., has recently been destroyed by fire. The mansion, which was built about the time of the revolution, by Dr. David Stuart, (grandfather of the present general of that name) was one of the finest in that section of Virginia, and the lands belonging to the estate among the best cultivated in the state. For some time past the house has been occupied, first by Gen. Stuart, and then by Col. Wyndham, as their headquarters.

Dr. David Stuart, the original owner of the estate of Chantilly, was a distinguished physician and patriot of the revolution, and a colleague, in the Virginia house of burgesses, of the Lees, Harrisons, Henrys and Careys. He was one of the presidential electors who voted for Washington for president, and between whom the most intimate relations existed. He was also the executor of the estate of John Parks Curtis, Mrs. Washington's first husband. His correspondence with Washington and other noted men of the revolution was extensive, and preserved with the most scrupulous care by his descendants.

Since the flight of Stuart from his home, the papers have been ransacked, and all of any value carried away by autograph collectors. Such is the fate of war. How the house caught fire remains a mystery, but it is thought it was destroyed by White's guerrillas.

REBELISM IN TENNESSEE.—There is a remarkable concurrence among all the accounts we receive in relation to the difficulty the rebels are experiencing in the enforcement of their odious and infamous impressment law in Tennessee. The rebel conscription law, so called, is not a conscription law at all, but an edict whereby every man, between the ages of 15 and 60 (two believe that it is the latter) is declared to be a soldier in the southern army. Its enforcement consists in simply sending out a troop of cavalry to seize every able-bodied white man that can be found, and force him into the ranks. A letter from a member of the board of trade battery of this city, written at Murfreesboro on the 11th inst., says "this conscription law is raising a terrible disturbance with those who are not in the rebel army. Yesterday three came into our lines five hundred soldiers, who had deserted from Gregg's army. They say the woods are full of conscripts and deserters, who are trying to get to our lines for protection. Some say they have been in the woods three months." —Chicago Post.

AN ENGLISH RURAL CLERGYMAN preached a remarkably fine sermon, and some of his parishioners said it ought to be printed, and every man in the kingdom should read it. It was so much pleased, that he sent it to London to a leading publishing house, and ordered it published, making his calculation for the edition on the number of families in England and Scotland. At the end of six months he was nearly frightened to death by receiving a bill making him debtor for a million or more sermons at a shilling each, some £30,000, crediting him with ten copies sold, and requesting him to remit the balance. He did not sleep, but went up to London the next day, when the publisher relieved his agony by telling him that they had printed only a hundred copies, for which they would charge him nothing. —N. Y. Observer.

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LY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CATHO, Feb. 23.  
Special to Chicago Journal.—From passengers who left Columbus this forenoon, I learn that a telegram had been received at that place from Memphis to the effect that on the 8th our mortar boats, lying above Vicksburg, had commenced bombarding the town. We are at a loss to say whether this was the beginning of a general engagement, or whether it is to feel of the enemy.

The Ohio river is rising very fast at this point. On the 18th a force of a hundred and fifty confederate cavalry attacked a forage train of ten wagons from Memphis and captured it. Another train was attacked at the Lafayette depot without loss. We hear also of another train being captured near Memphis, on Tuesday. The first Tennessee Union cavalry captured near Jackson, Tennessee, twelve of Capt. Longstreet's guerrillas. Eight of them had taken the oath of allegiance, and had it in their pockets. They will be sent to Alton.

The gunboat Indianola run by the batteries at Vicksburg without receiving a single shot. She had on board 17,000 bushels of coal for her own use. She proceeded at once down the river, her destination being Red River. She has plenty of provisions, ammunition, &c., and high anticipations are indulged as to what she will accomplish.

The last boat from Vicksburg reports rebel batteries on both sides of the river at Cypress Bend. They are not considered formidable.

A brother of Gen. Forrest at Memphis, informs the Bulletin that the general has died of wounds received at Donelson.

The crew of the steamer Hercules have arrived. They were taken back some ten miles and paroled. The guerrillas returned next day, after burning her and sinking three barges loaded with coal. This, together with other outrages, and the fact that they were harbored by citizens of Hopfield, induced the federal authorities to burn that town, which they did last Thursday.

The steamer Mill Boy was sent over to take on board the women and children, when the torch was unreluctantly applied. The privilege of coming here, and of the line is issued at Memphis, and the provisions of any kind or under any circumstances shall cross the river to Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—Advices from the fleet off Vicksburg, to the evening of the 8th, furnish the agreeable information that the initial step inaugurating active hostilities commenced that day, and it is presumed that the grand attack was soon to follow. Our mortar boats were towed down to positions above the city, and opened the ball by firing briskly—with what effect upon the enemy is unknown. Three rounds were delivered by the mortar boats, which were briskly responded to by three batteries of the confederates, which were in decent range. Our position was soon found to be too much exposed for effective operation upon the rebel force, and was finally changed, when the bombardment was again renewed on both sides. It is thought that the next advances from that quarter must prove of absorbing interest. Events cannot now be long in culminating in something important. All the transports are to be retained below until the danger from overflowing and crisscross shall have passed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.  
The chamber of commerce to day adopted a strong protest against the wrong that the British government had allowed to be inflicted on our country in her home and colonial ports in the matter of the Alabama. The chamber also adopted a resolution in favor of letters of marque against the Alabama, Florida and other piratical cruisers. Also a memorial to the secretary of the navy asking further defenses in New York harbor.

The rebel Col. Hicks has been sent to Fort Lafayette. It seems almost certain that he is a spy.

The Herald says arrangements are nearly completed for building a third line of telegraph between Washington and Boston. All the funds are subscribed and the contracts are executed. Henry O'Reilly and others contemplate building a fourth line over the same route and have made partial arrangements for the same.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.  
The conscription bill was taken up in the house on Saturday and the previous question on it was decided. The peace democrats threaten to filibuster, but that can be resisted in nothing, as it is impossible for them to resist the will of the majority continuously day and night from now till the 4th of March, which they would have to do to defeat the bill. Republicans will offer no amendments, but will correct some defects by subsequent legislation.

The house also took the senate letters of marque bill in a safe way for passage by referring it to the naval committee, with leave to report at any time.

Most of the important measures of this congress are either thus waded off or are in way of being speedily reached, and business is further ahead than is customary at this stage of the session, and the republicans are hurrying it up for fear of democratic attempts to filibuster towards the close of the session.

The postal bill was amended in important particulars by the house before its passage. The section giving postmaster salaries instead of commissions, was stricken out after the presentation of the case by Mr. Colfax, who was overruled in his committee on this point. The compensation stands as at present. The franking privilege which was unconditionally abolished by the senate, whose bill fixed rates on all postal matter, was modified as follows: Letters to persons entitled to the franking privilege to persons the members of congress and the subordinate officers of government on official business, are no longer free. Postmasters receiving less than \$200 annually are not entitled to franking. Drop letters remain at present rates, where there is no carrier system. Where there is a carrier system the rate is two cents and free delivery. The house, by sixteen majority, voted soldiers letters free, a provision which the senate will probably strike out. The uniform newspaper and letter rates were retained.

The senate confirmed all the naval nominations, except Sherwood, yesterday, without reading, on the faith of Grimes' report from the committee.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The Times' special from Washington states that Gen. Hooker has been in the city, and was to day in consultation with the president and secretary of war.

Late accounts from the army indicate a greatly improved discipline, and gives promise of a state of efficiency never before known there. Expeditions are making successful forays against the enemy, capturing supplies and gaining valuable information. Smuggling into the rebel lines is

nearby terminated. Deserting has become a serious enterprise, and is rapidly diminishing. Frequent captures of mail going to Richmond bid fair to destroy that heretofore flourishing branch of treason. Our scouting system is admirably organized, and at last we are able to know something of the position of the forces and plans of the rebels. Our cavalry has shared the general improvement, and now, under General Stoneman, may safely be said to equal in efficiency that of Stuart's.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.  
Authentic advices say that the rebel army is in the vicinity of McMinnville, Tenn. Rumors speak of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Richmond, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.  
SENATE.—Evening Session.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the discharge of state prisoners. Mr. Richardson moved an amendment, limiting the operation of the act to March 1st, 1861. Agreed to.

Mr. Collamer offered an amendment, so to allow the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus without making a proclamation. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull's substitute was then adopted—yeas 25, nays 22.  
The bill then passed. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.  
[Extract from Canada and Nova Scotia.]  
London, Feb. 6th.—A Calcutta paper states that a rebel private is cruising in the Bay of Bengal. Her commander declared he would destroy every vessel leaving Calcutta under the federal flag.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.  
The steamer Pacific, from Havana, 17th, has arrived. The British steamer Alice arrived at Havana from Mobile, with 800 bales of cotton. She reports she did not see a gunboat until she entered the harbor of Havana.

FOREIGN NEWS FROM MOBILE, Feb. 23.  
The Richmond Weekly Enquirer of the 18th says that the confederacy was duped by the recent account of the breaking of the blockade at Charleston, and says the account was untrue in every particular; and moreover, the Princess Royal, laden with the most valuable cargo that ever entered Charleston, was captured the night before and lay only a mile and a half from the shore during the conflict, and yet our victorious iron-clad did not rescue her. An official inquiry is to be made into the mismanagement.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.  
The Journal gives various reports of a rebel invasion of the state on the borders of Blue Grass region. The editor thinks the rebels are threatening Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville and Louisville. The Journal learns 700 cavalry were at Nicholasville yesterday, supposed to be intending to cut the Louisville and Lexington Railroad near midway. The Journal believes this is a very formidable invasion.

The Democrat learns that about 1500 rebels occupied Richmond. It is believed they were the advance guard of 10,000 rebels marching on Lexington, over Long-street.

These reports created excitement, but officers at headquarters deny their correctness.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.  
FIRE EXCITED, 12000 bottles of 7,500,00 for extra stock, 7,000,000, 20, 10, Ohio. When 24,000 bottles, 1,661,65 Chicago spring, 1,661,73 Mil. club, 1,751,50 winter red. Corn excited 20 higher, 95498. Pork firmer. Gold 71.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

When an army is unfit for fighting or moving, they say now it is Maculated.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.—Gen. Rousseau has so far recovered from his recent attack of sickness at Lancaster, Pa., as to be able to reach Washington. He is talked of as the emancipation candidate for governor of Kentucky. Judge Holt expresses the opinion that the emancipators could yet carry Kentucky at the next election. He insists that the rebel raids into the state have a great impetus to the emancipation feeling.

One of the results of our Murfreesboro victory was the capture of the confederate tannery in that city, embracing a vast amount of hides and partly tanned leather, sheep pelts, etc., amounting to some 700,000 pieces, and worth more than \$1,500,000.

At a young ladies' seminary, a few days since, during an examination in history, one of the most prominent pupils was interrogated: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," was the prompt reply, "he was excommunicated by a bull."

A TRILLION.—People often speak of a trillion as a possible number. The fact is that not a trillion of seconds have elapsed since the creation of Adam, nor will that number have elapsed until February 1st, in the year of our Lord 25,825, for in a trillion of seconds there are 31,687 years, 32 days, 1 hour, 40 minutes and 10 seconds.

INMATE REBELS.—Four lads have been arrested at Geneva, New York, for wilfully firing buildings for fun, to produce and enjoy the excitement incident to a conflagration. Their ages range from 11 to 18 years. The ringleader in incendiarism, named Spendlove, is 16, and the son of a worthy and respectable parent. A reward of five hundred dollars had been offered for the arrest and conviction of these offenders.

LOCUSTS IN OHIO.—The seventeen year locusts are expected again in Ohio this year. Their last appearance was in 1816 when they caused great havoc among shrubbery. The locusts committed all their ravages during the months of May and June.

PAPER MILL AT BARABOO.—A bill has been introduced into the legislature to incorporate the Baraboo Paper Manufactory. That thriving, go-ahead village, will neglect no enterprise which will increase its prosperity.

It is curious to notice that those who are most violent in their denunciation of "arbitrary arrests" are the most lukewarm in their support of the war. It would seem that just in proportion as one is tender of the rights of loyal men; and that in proportion as he declines against tyranny at the North, he looks with complacency upon tyranny at the South.

THE WONDERS OF IT.—For the information of those who "believe in calling things by their right names," we put on record the fact that in scientific parlance, a "Copperhead" is styled "a Trigonoccephalus constrictrix"—so called because these specimens have triangles in the head, and are remarkable for their contortions whenever any vigorous war measure is proposed by the administration. —Troy Times.

THE TRAGEDY OF MAZEPPA ENACTED IN REALITY.—Your readers are familiar with the escape of Gen. A. J. Hamilton from Texas, but the general himself may still be ignorant of the fate of one of his companions—Clum McKane, whose adventures find no parallel save in the tragic play of Mazeppa. When Hamilton escaped from Texas a reward of one thousand dollars was offered for his arrest, and he was pursued by a party of Texan rangers, who followed him into Mexico, and, while dogging his path in the rear, they sent messengers ahead who reported to the rangers that the general and his companions were a band of thieves.

Finding it impossible to obtain food on the road, Hamilton dispatched Clum to Camargo for a permit to travel. He was taken prisoner by the rebels, stripped naked and bound to a chain, and then, which was his last loss among the chapparal. The poor fellow was thus borne several miles, the thorns and points of the prickly pear lacerating his body in a shocking manner. Weak and bleeding, he was taken across the Rio Grande to San Ignacio to be hung. A handkerchief, which his would-be murderers had stolen from him, was returned as he entered the town, and this tied about his joints constituted his only covering.

A relative of his wife interested and saved his life, and he was taken to San Antonio and thrown into prison, where he remained several months with a ball and chain attached to his limbs. Having been captured on Mexican soil, Vidauré, the governor of New Leon, made a formal demand for his release, which demand the confederate authorities to comply with, from the people while they went through the form of a trial, and released their prisoner. McKane made his way back to Mexico, and was among those who arrived here on the Kensington. —N. O. Cor. Boston Courier.

A soldier writes home to Winsted, Conn., from New Orleans, that the excitement there is prevailing among the military officers in view of the examinations through which all are put, with reference to their competency and capacity. Scores of them are resigning in advance, completely satisfied of their inability to pass the examining board. —Chicago Journal.

Is not this the secret of the reported dissatisfaction in Gen. Banks' army, and the real reason for the resignations imputed to the enlistment of negroes. "Any port in a storm," say the sailors, and any excuse to hide incompetency among the unworthy soldierly sturps.

FALSE REPORTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The traitors and sympathizers with the rebels are endeavoring to demoralize the army, by circulating reports that the cabinet is to be changed, that the Secretary of War is to be removed, that Gen. McClellan is to be recalled, that Gen. Halleck is to be removed, etc. There is no truth whatever in these reports. Everything is going on more harmoniously and efficiently in the war department and in the army than at any past time. Gen. Hooker has already worked wonderful results in the organization of the army. The men are in better spirits, and are better provided for than at any past time. Numerous letters from soldiers in the army say that they are indignant at the reports that they are demoralized, or that they are not entirely satisfied with their present commander. Hooker is every day inspiring fresh confidence throughout the army, and in Washington the process of weeding out incompetent, disloyal and demoralized officers, goes on steadily."

SICKNESS.—We have never known so much fatal sickness in Elgin and vicinity as during the past few months. The result fever and dysentery have been peculiarly fatal. Children have been stricken down as with a pestilence. From week to week we have lengthened the mournful record. This week we are under the painful necessity of announcing the death of a son and daughter of our friend L. Devery, of Barlington.

There have been laid to rest in our cemetery, since the 1st day of November last, a very large number of the sweetest blossoms of earth. That ground is becoming every day more and more sacred. —Elgin (Illinois) Gazette.

EMERGENCY GYMNASIUM.—The Winsted (Connecticut) Herald says that the ladies in that town, the skating having given out, have taken to kicking. They attack a penknife into a door about three feet from the ground and kick at it; if they hit it, they take it out and stick it in higher up. This was getting to be a favorite exercise, and a good many girls could kick pretty high, but the amusement has come to a sudden end through an accident to a young married lady of the place, who at the first vigorous kick, went over backwards upon the floor, injuring herself severely. The ladies dare not do it any more.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.—EVIDENCES OF FAILING STRENGTH.—The extraordinary measures resorted to by the confederate government to fill up the depleted ranks of its army, tell a tale of failing resources in that respect more conclusive than anything else we have yet seen. Officers dropped from the service for military offenses are being re-drafted as common soldiers; and in Alabama, Georgia, and the southeastern portion of North Carolina, proclamations have been issued by the rebel governors offering a free pardon to deserters if they will come in and join their regiments.

"A D-D ABOLITION SON."—At a concert lately given by the Baker family in Mason county, a copperhead got into a terrible rage, kicked up a disturbance and left the house in a swearing passion, at the singing of what he called a "d-d abolition song." The song was the "Star Spangled Banner." The truth of this story is vouched for by a correspondent with whom we are personally acquainted and whose word is reliable. —Troy Transcript.

RELINQUISH.—Major L. D. Murray has resigned his commission in the 22d regiment, and Capt. C. W. Smith appointed in his place.

SNOW STORM.—A severe storm prevailed along the seaboard Sunday, and extended as far south as Washington. In Philadelphia, the snow fell to a depth of ten inches and obstructed the railroads.

The Nashville Union thinks that the best thing our government could do with compromise politicians in the present crisis, would be to send them to the court of the grand Turk to serve as eunuchs.

An exchange, referring to the death of a "well known citizen," says, "His death will be regarded as a blessing not only to himself but to the community."

A Frenchman said of Shakespeare, "Ven you find anything you don't understand, it is always something fine."

A hop on the light fantastic toe may be pleasant, but not when you hop on the fantastic toe of your neighbor.

He can hardly be prepared to enter the world of spirits who tremble at the thought of encountering a solitary ghost.

It is intended to have the chain of forts around Washington covered with mines, which can be exploded at any second of time, and at any point, either singly or in volleys, by the signal officer in charge, and thus effectually prevent any movement of the enemy against the forts, and aid materially in their defence.

The pretty princess Alexandra puts. The English papers say the attentive Prince of Wales presented her with a handsome pair of skates, but not being able to present her with a frozen pond, she is unhappy.

The bill of mortality among the soldiers in hospital in this city is gradually decreasing. The number of deaths during the past week was but sixteen. —Louisville Journal.

Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.  
Overwarm friendships, like hot potatoes, are quickly dropped.  
An utterly unthinking person should say only what he thinks.

The man who lives for himself alone, lives for a mean fellow.  
Is not a word better than a gift? But both are with a generous man.  
A man's money seldom grows more than half as fast as his love of it.

The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose.  
Why is a lean dog like a man in meditation? Because he is a thin cur.  
Mrs. Partington wants to know if the Pope sent any of his bulls to the cattle show.

Throw a chimney sweep into the river if you would make a clean sweep of him.  
If we only knew it, our retreats are often our best and wisest advances.  
The safest calculations are those in which something is allowed for miscalculations.

First a fine gown, and then a fine young man to admire it, is the order of a young lady's wishes.  
It is as bad to carry the spirit of peace into war, as to carry the spirit of war into peace.  
Nothing is so hard of comprehension as a perverse mind; so simple rectitude and good faith.

The mariner's compass has done some of the most important needle work in the world.  
No man is free who has not the command over himself, but suffers his passions to control him.  
Mindoo Proverb: Sweet is the music of the flute to him who has never heard the prattle of his own children.

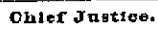
Grain Drill Convention.  
The undersigned, feeling desirous that the cultivation of our respective machines should be improved, and that such farmers as are interested in drilling grain, to meet at Janesville, in convention, on

Saturday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of examining the merits of each different drill. A committee may be appointed who will report to the convention.

G. F. LEONARD, Agent of Ohio Drill, GUY CARP, Agent of Ohio Drill, R. J. ROBINSON, Agent of Ohio Drill, J. H. HARRIS, Agent of Ohio Drill.

FOR SALE CHEAP.  
A FEW OHIO GRAIN DRILLS!  
A 150, Belmont made Drill, Cast Steel, which have been taken in exchange for the cheap Drill, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000, 2050, 2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2300, 2350, 2400, 2450, 2500, 2550, 2600, 2650, 2700, 2750, 2800, 2850, 2900, 2950, 3000, 3050, 3100, 3150, 3200, 3250, 3300, 3350, 3400, 3450, 3500, 3550, 3600, 3650, 3700, 3750, 3800, 3850, 3900, 3950, 4000, 4050, 4100, 4150, 4200, 4250, 4300, 4350, 4400, 4450, 4500, 4550, 4600, 4650, 4700, 4750, 4800, 4850, 4900, 4950, 5000, 5050, 5100, 5150, 5200, 5250, 5300, 5350, 5400, 5450, 5500, 5550, 56





### The Insurrection in Poland.

**GEN. FREMONT.**—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington reports that Gen. Fremont has just applied for an "active command," implying thereby that the general has hitherto been idle of his own choice. The truth is that General Fremont reported for duty immediately after he was relieved, and he has since made repeated applications for active service.—*N. Y. Post.*

A BRILLIANT IDEA.—Ex-Gov. Seymour of Connecticut, recently made a speech at Hartford, in which he affirmed that the end was brought on by the government sending supplies to Fort Sumter! Other copious bottom sentiments were ventilated by him ending with the declaration that the people were about to protest against executive tyranny, "if not at the ballot box, then some other way."

greatly improved discipline, and gives promise of a state of efficiency never before known there. Expeditions are making successful forays against the enemy, capturing supplies and gaining valuable information. Smuggling into the rebel lines

any rigorous war measure is proposed by the administration.—*Troy Times*.

He can hardly be prepared to enter  
world of spirits who trembles at  
thought of encountering a solitary gh

WM. H. ASHCRAFT  
Main street, next door to McKee & Bro., Janesville  
Wis., 1860

1 store, in railroad's building, opposite Central Bank  
J. A. DARLIN



LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Arrival and Departure of Mails  
At the Janesville Postoffice, from and after Novem-  
ber 11th, 1892.  
Chicago, through, 8:40 P. M. 1:30 A. M.  
Milwaukee, through, 8:45 P. M. 1:30 A. M.  
Chicago & W. north, 1:10 P. M. 8:10 A. M.  
Milwaukee, through, 8:45 P. M. 1:30 A. M.  
Chicago & W. south, 1:10 P. M. 8:10 A. M.  
Milwaukee, through, 8:45 P. M. 1:30 A. M.  
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wed-  
nesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M., and leaves Tuesdays,  
Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M.  
Overland mail to Madison comes Mondays, Wed-  
nesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M., and leaves Tuesdays,  
Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M.  
Overland mail to St. Paul and Minneapolis comes  
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M., and  
leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M.  
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays from  
12 M. to 1 P. M.  
J. M. HUNTER, Postmaster.

Mr. Montgomery's Lecture.

Those who heard (and they were a host,  
for the hall was completely filled even to the  
crowding of the stage), Mr. Montgom-  
ery's lecture last evening will not soon for-  
get it. Without any pretensions to oratory,  
unpretending in his appearance, with no  
experience as a public speaker until he  
has been called to recount his own suffer-  
ings and the terrors of the rebellion in the  
south, his language often ungraceful, mixed  
with idioms of the south, sometimes dis-  
figured by a vulgarism or an only he yet  
held spell-bound as intelligent an audience  
as ever assembled anywhere on any oc-  
casion in Janesville for an hour and three-  
quarters. His lecture throughout was marked  
with sudden transitions; the humor-  
ous, the pathetic, the pathetic, the fierce de-  
nunciation of personal and public outrages,  
the simple recital and graphic description,  
were strangely and continually blended, in-  
terspersed occasionally with genuine elo-  
quence and real beauty. The novelty of the  
style and the variety of the topics added  
much to the intrinsic value of the subject  
matter, and all contributed to make the  
lecture a remarkable one to a northern au-  
dience. The effect must be beneficial, and  
we know of no better sphere for Mr. Mont-  
gomery than the one in which he is now  
laboring.

We should be glad to give a report of  
this lecture which would do justice to it  
and the lecturer, but it would be as im-  
possible as to hold and analyze a piece of  
chain lightning. We can only commend  
him to our friends everywhere, and advise  
them to secure his services wherever they  
can obtain them.

Box for the Twenty-Second Regiment.

A box will be packed for company E,  
22d regiment Wisconsin volunteers, at Geo.  
Benton's cigar store, on Saturday, Febru-  
ary 28th. Packages and articles must all  
be in by 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.—At a prelimi-  
nary meeting of the carpenters of the city  
of Janesville, it was resolved that a general  
invitation be extended to every carpenter  
in this city to attend a meeting on Friday  
evening next, the 27th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock,  
in the council room, in Jackson & Smith's  
block, to take into consideration the best  
mode to be adopted to obtain an advance  
in their wages. It is expected that every  
carpenter will attend.  
Feb 24-4d

PROFANATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-  
DAY.—The democratic club of this city used  
the occasion of Washington's birth-day to  
assemble its copperhead organization and  
read his farewell address. If Washington  
could have been present at this meeting of  
men who are willing to basely compromise  
away the government he fought to estab-  
lish, he would have indignantly ordered  
its dispersion as the Savior of the World  
cleared his temple of the money-changers  
who polluted his sacred vestibule.

KENTUCKY.—At a meeting of the Union  
members of the Kentucky legislature, on  
motion of Judge Underwood, it was recom-  
mended to the Union democracy of Ken-  
tucky that they assemble in convention,  
through their delegates, in the city of Louis-  
ville, on the 18th day of March next, and  
nominate suitable persons as candidates to  
fill the various state offices, to be chosen at  
the next August election.

The "peace men on any terms" favor a  
national convention to amend the constitu-  
tion so as to depose President Lincoln. We  
shall, therefore, expect to hear no more in  
that quarter about "the Union as it was  
and the constitution as it is." To concili-  
ate traitors they are willing to destroy the  
work of the fathers!

Good.—Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina,  
is among the outcasts. His earnest reverence  
for slavery and slaveholders made Stanley's  
Unionism a negative article. Our soldiers  
suffered more from his policy than the re-  
bels did. Gen. Foster became disgusted  
with him, and it is understood protested  
against having a weddinglike civilian stand-  
ing in his way and hampering all his op-  
erations.

Pike's Peak Club.—There was deposited  
in the United States office in New  
York, during the year 1892, gold dust,  
amalgam, &c., received from Pike's Peak,  
to the amount of \$8,621,000.

Another Letter from Mr. Bennett.  
KENTUCKY.—My name has been used some-  
what extensively in your paper of late, which I do  
not like. I wish to have you print the following:  
1st. That I did authorize the publication of my  
letter to Mr. Richardson, and all that was said in that  
letter.  
2d. That I never told Guy Carter nor any one else  
to contradict said letter. The Ohio Drift that bought  
of Carter was exceedingly hard for my team. It may  
have been altered, but I have not used it since and cannot  
say if it is any better or not. The reason of my say-  
ing for the drift in advance was that I got a large dis-  
count on my note.  
JOHN BENNETT.

February 19th, 1893.  
Mr. Richardson, Sir:—In answer to your inquiry  
about the drift I thought of you I would say that it was  
a twelve tooth drift. I drilled ten hundred acres with  
it, averaging twenty feet per acre. I used it in the de-  
posit in the east and at the same time with a new  
drill in the west and it was found that your twelve  
tooth did just as good work and drew easier than the  
eastern nine tooth.

As to the corn planting, I would say that I had  
a field of fifty acres that was in very bad condition to  
plant. I used the drift to plant the whole of it, part  
of it did not come in consequence of bad seed. The  
early season looked so unfavorable for corn that I did  
not give it any attention. I only expended one day  
labor on the whole of it, planting and hoeing. The  
result was a heavy yield of corn per acre, which I was  
able to exceed five cents per bushel in the crib.  
Your drift worked in my entire satisfaction, both in  
what and corn.  
A. H. REED, La Prairie,

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT

It allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and  
Bronchial affections, sometimes incurable.  
**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
reach directly the affected parts and give instant relief  
in all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, and Croupy  
cough. The good effects resulting from the use of the  
Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to  
be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worth-  
less imitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's  
Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by  
a test of many years. Put up in boxes of 25 and 50  
each, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25  
cents per box. J. A. DENELL.

HEIMSTREET'S

Immitable Hair Restorative!  
It is Not a Dye,  
But restores gray hair to its original color by supply-  
ing the capillary tubes with natural nutriment, impaired  
by age or disease. All infallible cures are com-  
posed of herbs and oils, restoring the vitality and beau-  
ty of the hair, and afford of themselves no danger.  
Heimstreet's Immitable Coloring not only restores hair  
natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair

**Luxuriant Beauty,**  
promotes its growth, prevents its falling out, eradicates  
dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the  
head. It has stood the test of time, being the original  
Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in popu-  
larity by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all  
respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the  
commercial agent, B. B. MITCHELL, 201 Broadway, N. Y.  
Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. J. A. DENELL.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

Receipts of wheat, were still better to-day than yester-  
day, there being three thousand bushels on the  
market, and prices were firm, though unchanged.  
Receipts of corn, were also large and the market ac-  
tively, sales of 1500 bushels at 45¢. Receipts of other  
produce fair and prices unchanged.

We continue yesterday's figures:

WHEAT—white winter, 1901, 25¢; good to extra mil-  
ling spring, 1901, 25¢; fair to good milling grades,  
1901, 25¢; rejected qualities 20¢.

BARLEY—choice samples, 1901, 40¢ per 50 lbs, and  
90¢ per 100 lbs.

RYE—good recent at 70¢ per 50 lbs, 140¢ per 100 lbs.  
COMMON—pure white dent 50¢ per 50 lbs.; yellow and  
mixed lots 45¢; ear at 55¢ per 100 lbs.

OATS—fair sample at 45¢ per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT—choice white, 1901, 75¢ per 50 lbs, common  
fair quality 60¢.

TIMOTHY SEED—less active at \$1,800 per 100  
bushels.

EGGS—fresh, 70¢ per dozen.

BUTTER—plenty at 12¢ to 13¢ to choice roll.

VEAL—spring at retail 30¢ per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 45¢ per lb, turkeys  
50¢.

HIDES—green, to 6¢; Dry, 11¢.

DRESSED HOGS—firm at 1,400, 75¢ per 100 for heavy  
lots and 3,600 for light.

Books, Books.

We have just received a large invoice of the pub-  
lications of the

American Trade Society, Boston.

comprising some of the most

Attractive Books Published

for Sabbath Schools and family reading, at the corner  
of

O. J. DEARBORN.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

A large and enthusiastic supply of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

embracing

Standard, Historical, Scientific

and

Juvenile Books,

together with a choice variety of

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

at the

Regular Literary Emporium.

J. SUTHERLAND.

GET INSURED

IN BOUND OLD

EASTERN STOCK COMPANIES.

IF YOU HAVE AN

HONEST LOSS

YOU GET

HONEST PAY!

E. L. DEMOCK,

Fire, Life and Inland Insurance Agent.

Cash Capital Represented

\$16,000,000.00.

J. A. DENELL,

REGULATOR

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

STERLING SILVER WARE

Silver Plated Ware,

a large assortment of

CLOCKS, TIME PIECES, CALENDAR REGULATORS

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Razors, Shavers and Scissors,

Gold Pens and Wrench Goods,

and in fact everything you can wish, will be constant-  
ly on hand and for sale at

LITTLE LOWE

than you can buy elsewhere. Having a practical  
knowledge of

WATCH REPAIRING,

both in this country and Europe, I feel confident that  
I can satisfy my customers in any of the most difficult  
work on Chronometers, Daytons or any other escapement.  
Particular attention paid to

MAKING AND REPAIRING JEWELRY.

Also

Clocks Cleaned and Repaired.

J. A. DENELL.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

20 DOZEN Balmoral Skirts this day received,  
among which are some

Beautiful Styles!

and we are selling about

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS

than the usual prices.

EMITH & BOSTWICK.

January 21st, 1893.

RAGS WANTED.

100 TONS of Rags wanted for paper or cash  
will be paid when it amounts to a dollar.

O. J. DEARBORN.

WARRANTED DRESS FOR SALE.

The Time Has Come at Last

WHEN OUR

Immense Stock

OF

Fall and Winter Goods

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

open at a

SACRIFICE!!

THIS Spring Campaign will soon commence and we  
are determined to carry as usual.

Prepared to Carry on the War!

and we know of no better way to begin than with a

NEW & CHOICE STOCK.

We shall offer our Splendid Assortment of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Hosiery,

Gloves, &c., &c.,

at and below cost. Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

is much heavier than it should be at this season, and  
consists of over

\$20,000 Worth

of choice English and Venetian Poplins, Brocade Repps,  
Velour Cloths, Heavy American Grapes, Ottoman  
Cloths, French and Italian Velours, choice cloths in  
double twilled all wool

FRENCH MERINOS,

printed and plain, selling at 8 shillings, worth 12s.

ENGLISH MERINOS,

plain and printed, selling at 3s 6d, worth 4s.

CASHMERE PLAIDS,

In all wool and Union. Over 1,000 pieces of

French and American Delaines,

selected styles.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Two thousand heavy all wool blanket and Baguette  
Shawls in all desired patterns, colors, lengths and  
widths, including the celebrated Garibaldi and Lady  
Montague. The balance of our cloaks (made to our own order) in  
Satin, Silk, Cashmere, French, &c., &c., all trimmed  
in the richest style, at COST.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

The remaining stock at less than cost.

Fire French, Swiss and Irish

EMBROIDERIES,

In Collars and Sleeves, separate and in sets. All our

Hoods and Nubias at Cost.

Our splendid stock of

WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES

at Cost

All the above have been imported direct or bought  
at the New York closing out auction sales, before the  
check was cashed, in the price of gold and for cash  
advantage, thereby enabling us to sell at from 25  
to 50 per cent less than present value. In addition to  
the above we shall continue to dispose of our man-  
ufactured stock.

Domestic Cotton Goods

(purchased in the months of April, May, and January)

at prices with which there can be

NO COMPETITION.

We shall sell the following goods at named prices:

4 Children's' circles, 25¢ for 100

4 Children's' leather belts, 25¢ for 100

4 Children's' cotton, 25¢ for 100

4 Children's' wool, 25¢ for 100

4 Children's' half wool, 25¢ for 100

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NEW GOODS

Fall and Winter Trade.

FOR

RIORDAN & LEECH

offer a choice selection of

DESIRABLE GOODS!

consisting of the latest styles of

Dress Goods, &c.

Beautiful Plain and Figured

REPPS,

English, French and American

DELAINES,

Rose Bud Chenies,

Plain and Figured

Cashmeres and Merinoes,

Double Faced

Poll De Sole,

SAXONY CHECKS, &c.,

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

In every variety, Double Faced Black and Colored

DRESS SILKS,

Ladies' Nubias, Hoods and Sontags.

A large lot of

FURS!

consisting of

MINK, COONSKY, MARTIN, &c.

Also, a full line of

OSTENTIC

CANTON FLANNELS,

ALL WOOL FLANNELS,

SATINETS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

TRICKING,

DELAINE & BROWN SHEETINGS,

PILOW CASE GOODS,

LINEN











